

FAVORS WORK ON UTAH LAKE

Sub-committee of Commercial
Club Reports on Reservoir.

BROAD SUBJECT CONSIDERED

COTTONWOOD FARMERS WILL BE
CALLED INTO CONSULTATION.

ANOTHER session on the city water supply question was held at the Commercial club last evening by the executive committee of the club's water committee. The Utah lake reservoir scheme, the water supply in the Cottonwoods and other phases of the broad subject came up for consideration. One of the results of the meeting was the decision to ask the farmers of Big and Little Cottonwood to meet with the committee at 2 o'clock next Wednesday afternoon at the club to discuss the subject and endeavor to come to an understanding on both sides.

The report of the sub-committee on Utah lake, recommending the conversion of the lake into a reservoir, was given careful consideration. In the report the sub-committee says:

The investigations made by your sub-committee convince us that the effectiveness of practically all other plans for increasing Salt Lake City's water supply will be contingent upon the satisfactory solution of the Utah lake problem. In considering the latter two points are investigated. First, the best way of storing all available water for city use; second, the most feasible plan for using the water so stored. We strongly urge that immediate action be taken to convert the lake into a reservoir with capacity not only for storage for surplus waters of "dry" seasons, but that the natural capacity be increased by damming the lower shores of the lake so that all the surplus waters of Utah county for "seasons" can be stored and that amicable arrangements be made without delay with the people of Utah county for the abrogation of the so-called "compromise level." Properly handled this can undoubtedly be done. These things the matter in charge, while conservative should be broadminded enough to look into the needs of the future.

Loss to Farmers.

The loss sustained through drought by the farmers of Salt Lake county in the last two years would purchase at a fair price a good sized strip of all the contiguous to the low parts of the shores of Utah lake, and pay for the embankments required to enclose the lake to any level required for the purpose in view. Many well acquainted with the lake urge that the surface area be greatly reduced and that much of the shallow part of the lake be cut off by dikes and the new land thus reclaimed used to, in part, bear the expense of the reduction of the surface.

The chief advantage used by advocates of this plan is that in their opinion more waters are lost in a season through evaporation than are drawn off through Jordan river.

If possible, the level of the lake should be maintained at such a height, and the outlet be so lowered that the water supply for the canals in Salt Lake county, including that owned by Salt Lake City, will flow by gravity into said canals. The immense pumps that have this year been installed at the pumping station at the head of Jordan river, have done more to revive hope in the despairing farmers supplied by canals from said river, than any other measure of relief suggested for several years. But these pumps should only be required to work in even the unusual drought, and those interested could well afford to hold them in reserve while taking steps that will permanently insure an adequate supply of water by gravity.

Division of Feeders.

When this has been accomplished, another important matter that should have careful attention is the question of the illegal diversion of the feeders of Utah lake by settlers whose lands have been, by comparison with the lands of Salt Lake county, but recently occupied. All citizens of our state should rejoice at the reclamation of the new lands, and should do all in their power to aid the new settlers in their laudable work. But no vested rights to water needed on lands already occupied by settlers should be impaired or rendered comparatively worthless by diversion of the sources of water supply from lands long cultivated to lands newly acquired; and it is not questioned that the sources of supply of Utah lake have been diverted to much new land within the past few years.

In the opinion of your committee, while obtaining, if possible, from the state streams east, either from the Duchesne or its branches, is of the highest advantage, at the same time it is useless to pursue that subject beyond securing titles until Utah lake is converted into a reservoir capable of receiving such additional supply. As part of our report, your committee desires, by permission of State Engineer Dornbusch, to incorporate herein an epitome of a report made by the latter, and to file a blue print of a map of the lake prepared by the state engineer. In this connection the committee calls attention to the fact that the submerged report of the engineer was only intended for the use of the government, and omits any reference to the beneficial advantages which, through the improvement, would accrue to Salt Lake City.

MRS. HEMPSTEAD DEAD

Her Husband Came Here With
the Troops That Established
Fort Douglas.

Mrs. Mary Virginia Hempstead died yesterday morning at her home, 115 North Main street. Her demise was not unexpected. She had suffered for years from heart difficulty, and this trouble, coupled with approaching old age, was the cause of which hastened the end. She had been married about five years ago, but medical skill afforded only temporary relief. Of late the symptoms had become more alarming.

Mrs. Hempstead was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 2, 1832. Her husband, Major Charles H. Hempstead, came to Salt Lake City in 1863, with the command of General Connor, who indicated that he would establish Fort Douglas. Mrs. Hempstead was in Salt Francisco and did not join her husband until a year later. She lived at the fort and at the close of the war Major Hempstead was mustered out and engaged in the practice of law.

He became one of the most prominent attorneys of the west and was the legal adviser of Brigham Young. He died in September, 1873, leaving a fortune, which, under the direction of his widow, grew to considerable proportions.

To the older residents of Salt Lake City Mrs. Hempstead was well known. Combined with natural tact, she was a person of great accomplishments and grace of mind which broadened her circle of friends and commanded their esteem. She is survived by six children, one of whom is David B. Hempstead, a lawyer of this city.

The funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence. The services will be private and the interment will be in the city cemetery.

Cure Grip.

According to a French physician an attack of grip can be cured by cologne. The prescription is also recommended for colds, which, at this season, are so stubborn and so common. To be effective the cologne must be used at the very beginning of the disease. The very best cologne is poured on a handkerchief and the fumes instantly inhaled through the nose and mouth. If the remedy is concentrated in the throat the relief, it is said, is almost immediate. At first the inhalations are made at intervals of two or three minutes. After a burning sensation has been excited a period of ten to fifteen minutes elapses. Twelve hours is a fair test with the remedy. Its failure after that length of treatment being regarded as an indication that grip was already too far under way.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKETS

Generally Speaking the Situation
Is First Class.

WEAK SPOTS HERE AND THERE

HOLIDAY TRADE BETTER THAN
IN AVERAGE YEARS.

New York, Nov. 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review tomorrow will say:

Voluntary increases in wages by some of the largest railway systems in the country bear eloquent testimony to the amount of business handled in the past and emphasize the confidence of officials in continued heavy traffic. Moreover, by this addition of large sums to the purchasing power of railway employees there is assurance of a larger demand for all staple lines of merchandise. Temporarily, sales of seasonal lines of wearing apparel are retarded by mild weather, but this loss will be fully made up when low temperature becomes general. Preparations for holiday trade are on an unprecedented scale, especially at interior points. There is no relief as to the congestion of railway traffic nor any immediate prospect of free movements at the points of most serious blockade. Coal freight is steadily gaining and all railway earnings thus far reported for November exceed last year's by 5.9 per cent. Orders are now coming forward for iron and steel products that have been held back many months in expectation of an easier market. Instead of making concessions, however, producers ask premiums for early delivery and hesitate to accept contracts where material and fuel are not in sight. No relief is reported as to the movement of coke, nor is any anticipated for some time to come. Plans for constructive work are now increasing and a very large tonnage of structural material will be required. As the present congestion is due to inadequate facilities, the most important inquiry is for railway equipment. Silver bullion declined to the lowest price on record and copper and tin also receded from former quotations. London was a conspicuous factor in these changes.

Heavy lines of dry goods and footwear wear the stimulus of cold weather. Orders for spring shoes are coming forward freely, and there is supplementary buying of winter goods on a moderate scale. Retailers have much money tied up in rubber goods, for which there has been little demand. Both sole and upper leather are quiet. No concessions are obtained on hides except where new offerings are of inferior quality, although stocks have increased and the western markets are quiet.

Failures for the week number 296 in the United States, against 218 last year, and twenty-four in Canada, compared with thirty-one a year ago.

Bradstreet's Report.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Favorable conditions still govern the trade situation. The mild, open fall weather is complained of as restricting the movement of winter goods at retail and delaying collections at a few points, but it is not to be forgotten that present temperatures favor the continued growth of the cotton crop and a larger yield than heretofore expected, while it is enabling the railroads to make a far better fight against the prevailing freight congestion than was earlier deemed possible. Export trade returns look better than preliminary reports foreshadowed. Agricultural products, owing to high prices, have gone abroad in smaller volume than expected, but there is evidently a large movement of manufactured goods.

The railroad situation is certainly a remarkable one. The complaint is no longer one of car shortage, lack of motive power or even of insufficient yard facilities. The fact is becoming appreciated that the business offered to the railroads is so large that means must be devised to meet such conditions.

The iron trade situation is rather stronger than a week ago. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Nov. 20, aggregate 2,277,672 bushels, against 4,440,160 last week, 5,518,930 in this week last year, and 3,827,296 in 1900. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregated 106,822,324 bushels, against 125,701,248 last season and 75,292,287 in 1900.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Thursday, Nov. 20, number 291, as against 295 last week and 223 in this week last year. For Canada for the week nineteen, against ten last week.

BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

Clearings for the Week as Reported
by Bradstreet's Agency.

New York, Nov. 21.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities for the week ended Nov. 20, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Cities.	Amount.	Inc./Dec.
New York	\$1,791,766,255	12.6
Chicago	173,498,256	4.7
Boston	146,794,425	4.3
Philadelphia	130,521,723	8.7
St. Louis	59,957,815	6.4
Pittsburgh	45,658,281	1.2
Baltimore	35,920,110	4.3
San Francisco	36,568,801	28.3
Cincinnati	34,145,139	32.2
Kansas City	20,888,454	12.2
Cleveland	14,868,356	5.2
Minneapolis	10,145,437	1.1
New Orleans	17,844,929	4.0
Detroit	14,079,315	9.3
Portland, Me.	10,145,437	1.1
Indianapolis	11,358,669	6.3
Providence	8,028,700	5.4
Omaha	7,749,242	11.9
Milwaukee	8,959,685	7.2
St. Paul	7,334,061	13.9
St. Joseph	4,618,188	9.6
Richmond	5,290,190	11.2
Savannah	5,563,760	16.9
SALT LAKE CITY.	3,694,265	18.9
Albany	2,962,258	20.3
Los Angeles	5,950,941	41.3
Memphis	5,938,291	30.1
Port Worth	3,357,663	47.1
Seattle	4,648,659	32.9
Washington	5,736,702	41.0
Hartford	4,616,691	7.9
Peoria	3,139,445	20.7
Pasadena	2,992,196	22.8
Portland, Ore.	4,299,871	39.2
Rochester	6,512,287	6.7
Atlanta	3,528,670	18.4
Des Moines	2,582,898	18.5
New Haven	1,718,313	4.7
Newcastle	1,887,468	9.2
Nashville	2,072,758	12.9
Springfield, Mass.	1,847,282	30.6
Portland, Me.	1,937,051	20.6
Grand Rapids	2,307,639	40.1
Seranton	1,604,940	2.3
Portland, Me.	1,645,240	4.7
St. Paul	1,725,637	12.9
Augusta	2,219,096	48.4
Syracuse	1,294,478	1.8
Dayton	1,564,060	12.9
Tacoma	2,170,429	63.0
Spokane	2,264,356	55.2
Kalamazoo	2,541,912	11.1
Davenport	570,961	3.1
Wilmington, Del.	1,247,311	9.2
Evansville	1,131,254	2.5
Birmingham	1,146,793	5.6
Pull River	1,162,497	16.7
Worcester	986,040	4.8
Little Rock	1,566,581	68.9
Helen	805,278	21.6
Rockford	954,597	29.4
Knoxville	828,590	13.5
Lowell	698,000	4.1
Akron	749,945	35.3
Wichita	547,706	1.2
Springfield, Ills.	853,058	4.1
Lexington	821,555	2.9
Chattanooga	727,937	47.7
Youngstown	625,304	11.2
Kalamazoo	949,912	14.1
Fargo	772,764	16.0
Birmingham	445,100	1.0
Rockford	400,138	12.2
Causton	474,900	16.8
Waco	380,940	9.8
Springfield, O.	430,370	25.1

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The Quaker quality of grain is not easy to find. To Quaker supply the needs of the country far and wide. We watch where the good oats grow. For even as it grows the difference begins. Sun may begin to rain spoil the crop. But where the crop is best, we are there the best of the crop. But where the Quaker is that best, there is the difference in the grain—before it starts.

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After we buy the best, each single grain is cleaned and judged separately by machinery. The machine leaves nothing to chance. Thin and woody, flat and flavorless, are thrown out. Here is a difference of time, care and thoroughness. The great that is good enough to pass this test is indeed different from other grain. It begins to have a right to the name of Quaker OATS.

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Hot and fragrant from the rolls, Quaker Oats goes straight into the package—about tight, sealed safe—hermetically. The Quaker carton costs about half as much again as the box that gives the packageboard flavor to most cereals. After spending so much care on the quality and purity of Quaker Oats, we could not let our work be spoiled for the sake of cheap packing. The costly Quaker packing makes another difference in Quaker OATS.

Quaker OATS

Best Breakfast.

Costs you no more than oats which are not as wholesome, and which have not been milled as carefully. Quaker Oats is just as easy to buy. You have only to say "Quaker" distinctly.

the difference

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Careful in the choosing of things thoroughly. Quaker patience does things thoroughly. But when packages are sealed no time is lost. It is in packages into cases—cases for all parts of the country. Quaker Oats sells so fast that the dealer's stock is fresh. No other food comes from the mill to your table so fast and fresh as Quaker OATS.

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